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FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS - SOUTHERN PLAINS STATES
REGION No. 8

[Texas and Oklahoma]

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REGIONS FOR WHICH LEAFLETS ON FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS ARE AVAILABLE

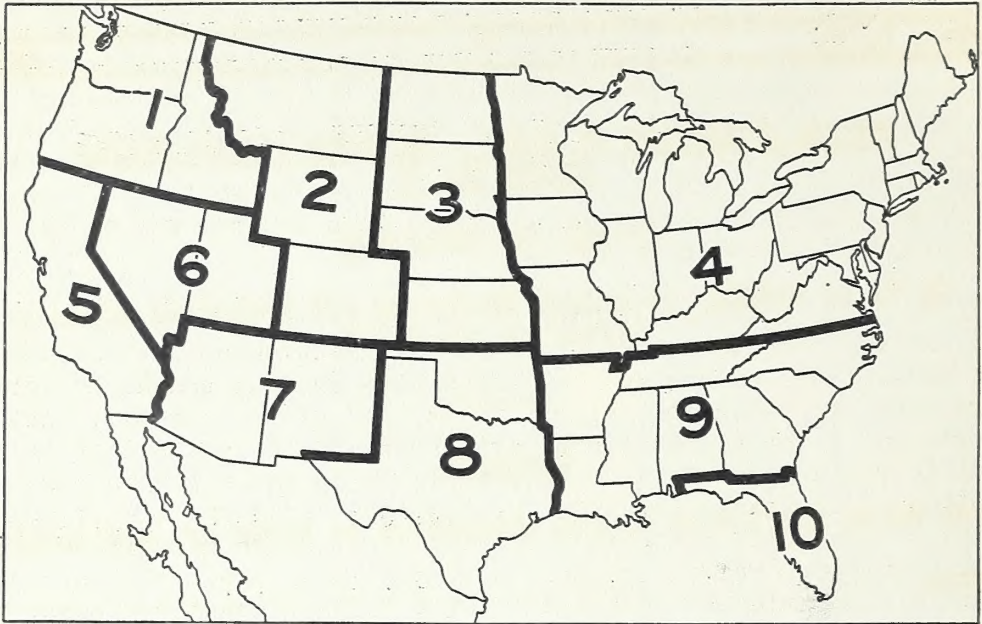


FIGURE 1.--Map of the United States, showing the 10 regions used in presenting information on fruits attractive to birds.

As an aid in requesting leaflets, it should be noted that No. **BS-41** is for region 1; **BS-42**, for region 2, etc., with **BS-50** for region 10.

INTRODUCTION

The most obvious limiting factor on vegetation in Texas and Oklahoma is the amount of rainfall. This varies from an annual mean of 50 inches on the northern Gulf Coast to less than 10 inches in extreme western Texas. Authorities have variously chosen the 97th to the 100th meridian as the western boundary of the humid area, and the 98th is here adopted as a good approximate dividing line between an eastern more humid and a western more arid type of country. This line runs from Henrietta south to Lampasas, Austin, Cuero, and Port Lavaca and conforms in a general way to the eastern limit of abundant growth of mesquite.

While it is natural to think of the southern apex of Texas as semi-tropical, it is scarcely entitled to that description and harbors by no means so many plants of subtropical affinities as does southern Florida. There are some fruit-bearing shrubs, trees, and vines, however, that are characteristic of the southeastern part of the State, and a list of them may be useful to residents. Conditions for plants in the northern part of the arid section of Texas and Oklahoma, or Panhandle country, are so modified by low winter temperatures and strong, drying winds as to constitute a distinct botanical province. For the reasons here outlined, separate lists of fruits are given for the arid and humid districts, for southeastern Texas, and for the Panhandle region of Texas and Oklahoma combined.

Table 1 shows groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States and lists desirable kinds of birds most fond of the fruit. No barberries, currants, or buckthorns are listed, because they harbor rusts destructive to plants of economic importance. Junipers are in almost the same category, as they serve as alternate hosts for apple rust, but there is no reason why they cannot be used in districts where apples are not commercially grown, as they are among the most valuable plants for wildlife. Omitted also are plants poisonous to man on contact, as poison ivy and poison sumac, as well as various kinds dangerously poisonous to domestic animals, as yews, wild cherries, and nightshades, in spite of the fact that wild cherries are greatly relished by birds. Browsing animals are known to have been killed by feeding on the leaves of wild cherries but do not seem to be so seriously affected by those of plums. Certain plants included among fleshy fruit bearers in previous publications have been transferred to the list of seed producers, hence do not appear in the present series of leaflets. These include magnolia (Magnolia), bittersweet (Celastrus), and burningbush (Euonymus).

It should be noted that the fruit-bearing seasons recorded, being collected from varied sources, tend to be maxima. As a rule they are not likely to be realized or even approached in a single locality unless numerous specimens of a given species are present and so distributed in sun and shade as to favor both early and late fruiting.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits^{1/} most attractive to birds throughout the
United States

Name of fruit		Num- ber	Species of birds known to eat the fruit
Common	Generic		
Juniper; redcedar ^{3/}	Juniperus	50	Flicker, mockingbird, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, myrtle warbler, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch.
Greenbrier	Smilax	43	Mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, cardinal.
Bayberry	Myrica	85	Bobwhite, flicker, downy woodpecker, eastern phoebe, tree swallow, black-capped chickadee, Carolina wren, catbird, brown thrasher, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, myrtle warbler, meadowlark, towhee.
Hackberry	Celtis	47	Flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Mulberry	Morus	59	Yellow-billed cuckoo, red-bellied, red-headed, and downy woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, wood thrush, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, yellow warbler, orchard and Baltimore orioles, scarlet tanager, cardinal, purple finch.
Pokeberry	Phytolacca ...	52	Mourning dove, flicker, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cardinal.
Spicebush	Benzoin	17	Eastern kingbird, wood thrush, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Sassafras	Sassafras	18	Bobwhite, eastern kingbird, catbird, robin, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Strawberry	Fragaria	52	Catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, towhee.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Num- ber	Species of birds known to eat the fruit
Common	Generic		Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Raspberry, black- berry	Rubus	146	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, eastern kingbird, tufted titmouse, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood and olive-backed thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, orchard and Baltimore orioles, cardinal, rose-breasted, black-headed, and pine grosbeaks, red-eyed, spurred, and California towhees, white-throated, fox, and song sparrows.
Rose	Rosa	38	Ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, bobwhite.
Mountain-ash	Sorbus	13	Red-headed woodpecker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, Bohemian and cedar waxwings, Baltimore oriole, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Chokeberry	Aronia	21	Brown thrasher, meadowlark.
Hawthorn	Crataegus ...	39	Ruffed grouse, robin, purple finch, pine grosbeak.
Apple	Malus	43	Ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, mockingbird, robin, cedar waxwing, purple finch, pine grosbeak, red crossbill.
Juneberry	Amelanchier .	42	Flicker, catbird, robin, hermit thrush, veery, cedar waxwing, Baltimore oriole.
Sumac ^{4/}	Rhus	97	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, northern and red-shafted flickers, red-bellied and downy woodpeckers, phoebe, black-capped and Carolina chickadees, wren tit, Carolina wren, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, towhee, Audubon's warbler, goldfinch, golden-crowned sparrow.
Pepperberry	Schinus	12	Robin, varied and hermit thrushes, cedar waxwing, phainopepla.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Num- ber	Species of birds known to eat the fruit
Common	Generic		
Holly	Ilex	48	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing.
Supplejack.....	Berchemia ...	15	Mockingbird, robin.
Grape	Vitis	87	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, pileated and red-bellied woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, veery, eastern and western bluebirds, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Virginia creeper .	Ampelopsis ..	38	Flicker, red-bellied and red-headed woodpeckers, yellow-bellied sapsucker, tufted titmouse, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, red-eyed vireo, scarlet tanager, evening grosbeak, purple finch.
Buffaloberry	Shepherdia ..	18	Sharp-tailed grouse, pine grosbeak.
Silverberry, Russian olive, etc.	Elaeagnus ...	5/	Prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, catbird, robin, cedar waxwing.
Wild-sarsaparilla	Aralia	16	Bobwhite, robin.
Dogwood	Cornus	93	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, downy woodpecker, eastern kingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed and warbling vireos, cardinal, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch, white-throated and song sparrows.
Sourgum, tupelo ..	Nyssa	39	Flicker, robin, olive-backed and gray-cheeked thrushes, cedar waxwing, purple finch.
Crowberry	Empetrum	40	Pine grosbeak, snow bunting.
Bearberry, manzanita	Arctostaphylos	34	Dusky and ruffed grouse, valley and mountain quail, wren tit, fox sparrow.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Num-ber	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Wintergreen	Gaultheria ..	10	Ruffed grouse, wren tit.
Huckleberry	Gaylussacia .	46	Robin, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Blueberry	Vaccinium ...	93	Ruffed grouse, valley quail, eastern kingbird, black-capped chickadee, tufted titmouse, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, orchard oriole, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Beautyberry	Callicarpa .	11	Mockingbird, brown thrasher.
Partridgeberry ...	Mitchella ...	10	Ruffed grouse.
Elderberry	Sambucus	118	Valley quail, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, eastern and Arkansas kingbirds, black phoebe, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, olive-backed thrush, eastern and western bluebirds, phainopepla, red-eyed vireo, rose-breasted and black-headed grosbeaks, California towhee, white-crowned sparrow.
Snowberry, coral-berry	Symphoricarpos:	33	Sharp-tailed grouse, varied thrush, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Blackhaw, cran-berrybush	Viburnum	35	Ruffed grouse, yellow-billed cuckoo, flicker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, rose-breasted grosbeak, purple finch.
Honeysuckle	Lonicera	18	Bobwhite, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, pine grosbeak, white-throated sparrow.

^{1/} Barberries (Berberis), buckthorns (Rhamnus), and currants (Ribes) are omitted because they serve as alternate hosts of rusts, attacking wheat, oats, and white pine, respectively. Yews (Taxus), wild cherries (Prunus), and nightshades (Solanum) also are omitted as being dangerous stock poisoning plants.

^{2/} When 10 or more.

^{3/} Carries apple rust; should not be planted near valuable orchards.

^{4/} Only nonpoisonous species of sumac are considered.

^{5/} Data given are based entirely on field observations; total number of birds eating the various species of Elaeagnus unknown.

TABLE 2.--Native fruits of eastern Texas and Oklahoma for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Redcedar.....	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	All year.
Greenbrier.....	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Early August to mid-May.
Waxmyrtle.....	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	All year.
Red mulberry.....	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Mid-April to mid-June.
Sugarberry.....	<i>Celtis mississippiensis</i> ...	All year.
Rouge plant.....	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	Mid-June to late November.
Pokeberry.....	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Early June to late September.
Coral bead.....	<i>Cebatha carolina</i>	Mid-July to early November.
Redbay.....	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Early September to late April.
Sassafras.....	<i>Sassafras sassafras</i>	Mid-June to late August.
Southern dewberry..	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Mid-March to early May.
Green hawthorn.....	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Early June to late February.
Wild plum.....	<i>Prunus tarda</i>	Mid-August to early October.
Do.....	<i>Prunus rivularis</i>	Late June to early December.
Do.....	<i>Prunus gracilis</i>	Mid-May to late September.
Dwarf sumac.....	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Early August to late April.
Fragrant sumac.....	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Late April to mid-June.
Possumhaw.....	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Mid-May to mid-April.
Yaupon.....	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	All year.
Black ironwood.....	<i>Condalia obovata</i>	Mid-July to mid-November.
Supplejack.....	<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	All year.
Sand grape.....	<i>Vitis rupestris</i>	Mid-June to early September.
Frost grape.....	<i>Vitis cordifolia</i>	Early July to early November.
Winter grape.....	<i>Vitis cinerea</i>	Early June to mid-October.
Mustang grape.....	<i>Vitis candicans</i>	Mid-April to late July.
Southern creeper...	<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i>	Early July to late August.
Peppervine.....	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	Mid-July to mid-October.
Yellow passionflower	<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	Early June to mid-August.
Sourgum.....	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Mid-June to mid-October.
Roughleaf dogwood..	<i>Cornus asperifolia</i>	Mid-July to late October.
Flowering dogwood..	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Mid-July to late December.
Farkleberry.....	<i>Batodendron arboreum</i>	Mid-June to late December.
Persimmon.....	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Mid-July to late November.
Bumelia.....	<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i>	Mid-July to late October.
Adelia.....	<i>Adelia pubescens</i>	Early May to late October.
Anaqua.....	<i>Ehretia elliptica</i>	Mid-June to early April.
Beautyberry.....	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Mid-June to late December.
Partridgeberry.....	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Late July to mid-April.
Elderberry.....	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Mid-July to mid-September.
Smooth withe-rod...	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Mid-September to late December.
Southern blackhaw..	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Mid-July to mid-November.
Coralberry.....	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Mid-August to mid-June.
Honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera albiflora</i>	Late June to mid-October.
Trumpet honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Mid-May to mid-September.

TABLE 3.--Fruits for eastern Texas and Oklahoma for which less satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

(This list includes both native and introduced species)

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Bluestem palmetto....	Sabal glabra.....	Any of the numerous native species will serve; all have long-persistent fruits.
Greenbrier.....	Smilax.....	
White mulberry.....	Morus alba.....	Any native hackberry will do; all tend to retain fruit the year round. Fruit long persistent.
Black mulberry.....	Morus nigra.....	
Hackberry.....	Celtis.....	
Redbay.....	Persea pubescens.....	Any native species will serve; those with small and long-persistent fruits are of most value; <u>R. laevigata</u> is an excellent cover plant.
Spicebush.....	Benzoin aestivale.....	
Rose.....	Rosa.....	
Hawthorn.....	Crataegus.....	Any of these provide bird food; those with small and persistent fruits are best.
Firethorn.....	Pyracantha coccinea.....	Mid-July to end of February.
Chinaberry.....	Melia azedarach.....	
Staghorn sumac.....	Rhus hirta.....	Fruit long persistent.
Holly.....	Ilex opaca.....	
Riverbank grape.....	Vitis vulpina.....	Fruit long persistent.
One-seeded grape.....	Vitis palmata.....	
Muscadine grape.....	Vitis rotundifolia.....	
Wild ivy.....	Cissus incisa.....	Fruit long persistent.
Virginia creeper.....	Ampelopsis quinquefolia.....	
Japan creeper.....	Ampelopsis tricuspidata.....	Do.
Maypop.....	Passiflora incarnata.....	Fruit long persistent.
Autumn elaeagnus.....	Elaeagnus umbellata.....	
Dogwood.....	Cornus stricta.....	Fruit long persistent.
Do.....	Cornus amomum.....	
Hercules-club.....	Aralia spinosa.....	Fruit long persistent.
Blueberry.....	Vaccinium elliotti.....	
Bumelia.....	Bumelia lucida.....	Fruit long persistent.
Do.....	Bumelia lycioides.....	
Japanese privet.....	Ligustrum japonicum.....	Fruit long persistent.
Adelia.....	Adelia acuminata.....	
Lantana.....	Lantana camara.....	Fruit long persistent.
Viburnum.....	Viburnum molle.....	

TABLE 4.--Native fruits of southeastern Texas

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Palmetto.....	<i>Sabal mexicana</i>	September to April.
Greenbrier.....	<i>Smilax renifolia</i>	
Hackberry.....	<i>Celtis helleri</i>	
Do.....	<i>Celtis aculeata</i>	
Black ironwood.....	<i>Condalia mexicana</i>	July to October.
Passionflower.....	<i>Passiflora affinis</i>	
Do.....	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	
Bumelia.....	<i>Bumelia angustifolia</i>	
Anaquita.....	<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	
Do.....	<i>Cordia podocephala</i>	

TABLE 5.--Native fruits of western Texas and Oklahoma for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Alligator juniper..	<i>Juniperus pachyphloea</i>	All year.
Mountain cedar.....	<i>Juniperus sabinoides</i>	Do.
Greenbrier.....	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	Mid-June to late December.
Mexican mulberry...	<i>Morus microphylla</i>	Mid-April to mid-May.
Palo blanco.....	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	All year.
Coral bead.....	<i>Cebatha diversifolia</i>	Mid-August to early November.
Southern dewberry..	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Mid-March to early May.
Arkansas rose.....	<i>Rosa arkansana</i>	Mid-August to late April.
Creek plum.....	<i>Prunus rivularis</i>	Late June to early December.
Hawthorn.....	<i>Crataegus texana</i>	Mid-September to late October.
Skunkbush.....	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Early April to late August.
Sumac.....	<i>Rhus microphylla</i>	Mid-April to late September.
Do.....	<i>Rhus virens</i>	Mid-May to mid-December.
Black ironwood.....	<i>Condalia obovata</i>	Mid-July to mid-November.
Do.....	<i>Condalia spathulata</i>	Mid-September to late June.
Mountain grape.....	<i>Vitis monticola</i>	Early August to mid-December.
Passionflower.....	<i>Passiflora tenuiloba</i>	Mid-June to mid-October.
Madrone.....	<i>Arbutus kalapense</i>	Late August to mid-June.
Texas persimmon....	<i>Brayodendron texanum</i>	Mid-June to early October.
Bumelia.....	<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i>	Mid-July to late October.
Anaqua.....	<i>Ehretia elliptica</i>	Mid-June to early April.
Elderberry.....	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Mid-July to mid-September.
Snowberry.....	<i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolia</i>	Mid-August to late December.
Honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera albiflora</i>	Late June to mid-October.

TABLE 6.--Fruits for western Texas and Oklahoma for which less satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

(This list includes both native and introduced species)

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Drooping juniper....	<i>Juniperus flaccida</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Cherrystone juniper....	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	Do.
Colorado juniper....	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Do.
White mulberry.....	<i>Morus alba</i>	
Palo blanco.....	<i>Celtis lindheimeri</i>	
Serviceberry.....	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	
Wild rose.....	<i>Rosa fendleri</i>	
Chinaberry.....	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Mid-July to late February.
Lote-bush.....	<i>Zizyphus obtusifolius</i>	
Coyotillo.....	<i>Karwinskia humboldtiana</i> ..	
Wild grape.....	<i>Vitis berlandieri</i>	August to October.
Do.....	<i>Vitis doaniana</i>	
Do.....	<i>Vitis longii</i>	
Virginia creeper....	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i> ..	Fruit long persistent.
Passionflower.....	<i>Passiflora bigelovii</i>	
Do.....	<i>Passiflora inamoena</i>	
Bumelia.....	<i>Bumelia monticola</i>	
Do.....	<i>Bumelia rigida</i>	
Do.....	<i>Bumelia texana</i>	
Adelia.....	<i>Adelia angustifolia</i>	
Do.....	<i>Adelia neomexicana</i>	
Do.....	<i>Adelia parvifolia</i>	
Matrimony-vine.....	<i>Lycium berlandieri</i>	
Do.....	<i>Lycium pallidum</i>	
Elderberry.....	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	
Snowberry.....	<i>Symphoricarpos longiflorus</i>	

TABLE 7.--Fruits for the Panhandle Region

(This list includes both native and introduced species)

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Common juniper.....	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	All year.
Cherrystone juniper....	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	Do.
Redberry juniper.....	<i>Juniperus pinchotii</i>	Do.
Colorado juniper.....	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Do.
Redcedar.....	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Do.
Palo blanco.....	<i>Celtis reticulata</i> & var. <i>vestita</i>	
Chinese hackberry.....	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	
Russian mulberry.....	<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	
Red mulberry.....	<i>Morus rubra</i>	
Wild plum.....	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Chickasaw plum.....	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i> & var. <i>watsoni</i>	
Wild plum.....	<i>Prunus gracilis</i>	
Do.....	<i>Prunus munsoniana</i>	

TABLE 7.--Fruits for the Panhandle Region--Continued

(This list includes both native and introduced species)

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
European mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Red chokeberry.....	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	
Serviceberry.....	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	
Do.....	<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	
Cherokee rose.....	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Prairie rose.....	<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Do.
Chinaberry.....	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Do.
Smooth sumac.....	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Do.
Staghorn sumac.....	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	Do.
Skunkbush.....	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Do.
Jujube.....	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	
Wild grape.....	<i>Vitis longii</i>	
Do.....	<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	
Marine ivy.....	<i>Cissus incisa</i>	
Southern creeper.....	<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i>	
Virginia creeper.....	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Japanese creeper.....	<i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i>	Do.
Roughleaf dogwood.....	<i>Cornus asperifolia</i>	
Silver buffaloberry..	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	
Russian olive.....	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Bumelia.....	<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i>	
Texas adelia.....	<i>Forestiera acuminata</i>	
Persimmon.....	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	
Amur privet.....	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	
Ibota privet.....	<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	
California privet....	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	
European privet.....	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	
Beautyberry.....	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	June to December.
Chaste-tree.....	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	
Do.....	<i>Vitex incisa</i>	
Elderberry.....	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	
Snowberry.....	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> ..	
Do.....	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	
Coralberry.....	<i>Symphoricarpos chenaulti</i>	
Do.....	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> ...	
Amur honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	
Morrow honeysuckle...	<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	
Trumpet honeysuckle..	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Mid-May to mid-September.
Tatarian honeysuckle.	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	

LITERATURE

A publication of interest in connection with fruits for Texas is:

Trees and shrubs in northwest Texas, by D. L. Jones, Frank. Gaines, and R. E. Kasper. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 447, 63 pp., illus., April 1932. Inquire as to conditions governing distribution from the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station; Brazos County, Texas.